

them from ocelli, ocellulae, and the simple eyes of larvae. The simple eyes of larvae, the immature feeding stages of entometabolous insects, are to be known as *ocellarae*.

Ocellulae and ocellarae of each side of the head are usually closely associated and are generally placed upon an area that is very different in color or is more convex or elevated above the adjacent parts of the cuticle. Each of these areas has previously been designated as an ocularium.

The pupae of insects with an entometabolous metamorphosis are never provided with eyes. In many species, where the cuticle is thin and transparent, the developing compound eyes and sometimes the ocelli of the adult, as already noted in the nymphs of exometabolous insects, can be identified through the cuticle. Such eyes or ocelli are never functional in pupae and are incorrectly described or designated as the eyes or ocelli of pupae as is sometimes done.

A Mexican Species of *Agrilus* found in Arizona (Coleoptera).

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This species was described by Waterhouse (1889, Biol. Centr.-Amer. Coleopt., vol. III, p. 119, tab. VII, figs. 7, 7a) from Pinos Altos, State of Chihuahua, Mexico, from a male specimen. This species is remarkable for its sexual color dimorphism, which as far as known, is not found in any of our other North American species. As the female has never been described and to assist those who have no access to the works in which the Mexican species, herein recorded, is described, we have given a description of the species, hoping it will prove more useful than simply recording its appearance in the United States.

Agrilus restrictus Waterhouse.

♂.—Moderately elongate as in *arcuatus*, head, thorax and beneath brassy; elytra slate color, shining. Antennae brassy, reaching to middle

of prothorax, serrate from the fourth joint. Head closely and coarsely punctured; front broadly and rather deeply longitudinally impressed.

Prothorax one-fourth wider than long, not narrowed at base; sides slightly arcuate; surface rugous, with coarse distantly placed punctures in the depressions; discoidal impression deep, broadly ovate behind, narrowed in front; the lateral impressions deep, extending from the anterior third, obliquely backward to middle of the disc; there is a round swelling at the posterior angles, with a round fovea behind it close to the base; posterior angles without any trace of a carina. Scutellum deeply impressed in the middle and finely rugous. Elytra slightly sinuate behind the humeri and dilated behind the middle, nearly concealing the abdomen; apices separately rounded, finely serrulate; disc slightly flattened at middle, basal impressions moderately deep; sutural ridge elevated behind the middle; surface densely imbricate, shining. Prosternal lobe broadly emarginate. Prosternum coarsely punctured, the punctures becoming denser on the intercoxal process, not pubescent; intercoxal process with its margins slightly raised, the apex obliquely narrowed.

Abdomen moderately strongly punctured, slightly rugous at the sides; lateral carina of the basal segment distinctly curved; first ventral segment roundly convex at middle, not pubescent; suture between the first two ventral segments entirely obliterated at the sides; vertical portions of all the segments, except the last, pubescent posteriorly; pygidium not carinate.

Anterior and middle tibiae arcuate, with a slight mucro at the inner apex; the posterior tibiae simple, flattened on the inner side, and with a row of stiff hairs on the posterior half of the outer edge. Claws broadly toothed, the lower portions not inverted, similar on all feet. Posterior tarsi not as long as the tibiae; the first joint one-fourth as long as the tibia. Length 8.5 mm.; width 2.2 mm.

♀.—Differs from the male as follows: More robust, head, thorax and beneath cyaneous; elytra cupreous, shining. Antennae shorter, only reaching a little beyond the anterior margin of the prothorax; vertical portions of the abdominal segments more distinctly visible from above; tibiae not mucronate; fore tibiae slightly arcuate; middle and hind tibiae simple. Length 10 mm.; width 3 mm.

One pair of adults taken *in coitu* in the Huachuca Mountains, Arizona, August 2, 1905, and donated to Mr. Nicolay by Mr. Chas. W. Leng. Specimens in Mr. Nicolay's collection.

In Dr. Horn's table of *Agrilus* (1891, Trans. Amer. Ent. Soc., vol. XVIII, pp. 283-287) these specimens run to *concinus* Horn, but differ from that species by the different coloration in the sexes; the last abdominal segment rounded

at the tip, while in *concinnus* it is truncate, and in numerous other characters.

This species has never been reported from the United States, but since the fauna and conditions of the country in the southern part of Arizona are very similar to those of Pinos Altos, Mexico, from where the species was originally described, it is not surprising that it should be found in our fauna. The specimens were sent to Mr. Gilbert Arrow, who has kindly compared them with the type in the collection of the British Museum, and has returned them with the following remarks:

"The male is like *A. restrictus*, except that the median fovea of the thorax is less broad behind in the unique type. Without examining a series of specimens I cannot tell whether this is of importance."

In examining a series of specimens of some of our other species which have the thorax deeply impressed, this character was found to vary considerably in the different specimens, so it is possible that the same condition will be found in *restrictus*.

A new *Euphydryas* from Nebraska (Lep.).

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Euphydryas bernadetta n. sp.

♂.—Expanse 38 mm. *Upperside*: Primaries black, an irregular key-stone-shaped white spot at base of cell, another large quadrate one in middle of cell, and three oblong conjoined ones at the distal end; between these several white spots in the cell are two red spots bordered with black; beyond the cell three irregularly curved rows of white spots, the inner row slightly tinged with red, and preceded on inner margin by a large white irregular spot, the outer row somewhat lunulate; all of the spots well separated from each other and from the other rows by the black ground color; a terminal row of small red spots; fringe black-and-white-checked. Secondaries black, a median row of oblong white spots, beyond this a row of red spots, another row of white spots and a terminal row of red spots; an irregularly shaped white spot at end of cell; one near base of cell, another near base at costa, and a fourth above anal margin; beyond cell is a narrow red spot; all spots well separated by black ground color as on primaries; fringe black-and-white-checked.